



FRIDAY EVENING, MAR. 13, 1896.

THE REPUBLICANS OF Louisiana are now squabbling among themselves, each of the Reed and McKinley factions, into which they are divided, charging the other with having received money with which to buy delegates to the national republican convention for their respective favorites. As money will buy not only the nomination but the election of the next President, why there should be any particular fuss about the comparatively small amount already expended by the republicans on Louisiana delegates, is not apparent.

BISHOP HURST, of the M. E. Church, is dead opposed to bull, dog and chicken fights, and to glove and prize fights, but says if he had the power he would free the island of Cuba in five minutes. To do the latter would provoke a war with Spain, that would necessitate the death and wounding of thousands of human beings. The wisdom, if nothing else, of the man who would involve his country in a war for a cause in which it is not interested, but who frowns upon a trial of skill between two athletes, may well be doubted.

THE National New England Woman's Association is now engaged in raising a fund with which to buy General Miles, the man who had President Davis, when old and sick in body and mind, and imprisoned in a casemate in a trebly guarded fort, with the eye of a sentry constantly upon him, ironed and chained to the floor, a costly residence in Washington. They do this to show their loyalty.

IN THE U. S. Senate Mr. Morgan poses as a Jeffersonian democrat; and yet he favors subsidies to telegraph lines across the Pacific ocean, wants the government to go into the railroad business, and throws down the gauntlet of the United States and dares the whole human race to take it up. Paternalism, socialism and jingoism were not elements of old time democracy.

THE PRESIDENT was right on pensions, continues right on the currency question, and that he is right on the subject of women bicyclists is patent to most men who have proper regard and respect for the feminine sex. Many men like to look at women riding on bicycles, but few of them do when their wives, sisters and daughters are the riders.

CONGRESS has killed the anti-opium bill, as it should have done, for the farmer has as much right to sell his crop in the ground as in the barn, though there is no doubt that selling unharvested crops is gambling, just as much as selling possible prizes in lotteries. But Congress passed the anti-lottery bill.

IT is now rumored that both Mr. Speaker Reed and Governor McKinley are, if not members, friendly disposed toward the A. P. A's. If that be so, whether it will affect their respective chances of election or not is unknown. Most of the party that nominated Mr. Lincoln had previously been known nothings.

IN THE Baltimore democrats ever regain control of that city which is doubtful—they should remember that discipline is as essentially necessary for the success of a party as for that of an army, and that those who deserted them in their hour of extremity will not hesitate to do so again.

A NEW YORK jingo newspaper says "there are worse things than war." None save personal dishonor. This has always been recognized, and is patently so in the litany of the Episcopal Church, where war is classed as the greatest of evils, as pestilence and famine follow in its wake.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections this morning directed a favorable report on a proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the popular vote of the people.

The Navy Department is advised from Beaufort, S. C., that the battleship Indiana, about the safety of which there was some doubt, was sighted this morning going up the bay to the Port Royal drydock.

Mr. Anderson of Richmond, secretary of the Virginia Good Roads Association, was at the Capitol today talking with the Virginia congressmen in favor of a bill for national aid to country roads.

Negro politicians from all over the South are now swarming in the Capitol, extolling their own personal influence in the States in which they live, and on the lookout for offers from the agents of the various republican Presidential candidates.

Of the six delegates to the national democratic convention elected by the democratic convention of this city yesterday evening, five are free silver men, though the convention endorsed the President, who is dead against free silver. All the six had been previously determined upon except one, Mr. Geo. Killen, who said it would never do

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from Bombay says that Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is seriously ill at Jeyapore.

It is announced that a new dry-dock to accommodate the largest vessels will be constructed on the Erie basin, at the lower end of Brooklyn.

It is denied positively that the Venezuelan boundary question has been settled, although an honorable settlement is believed to be entirely probable in the end.

The steamer Alameda, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday, brought news of the safety of the missing steamer Rio de Janeiro, which recently put in at Honolulu for coal.

A hotel sneak thief stole jewelry, money, and other valuables, aggregating \$2,500, from the apartments of Congressman Grove Lawrence Johnson, of California, at the Hotel Cochran, Washington, last night.

Attaches of foreign legations and officers in the service of foreign countries will not, as heretofore, be given the opportunity to inspect our fortifications or to witness the tests at the Indian Head proving ground.

The corporation counsel in New York yesterday announced that it had been determined to abandon the suits against the Gould estate for taxes on the ground that the defendants could establish the plea of non residence. Judge Pryor, of the Supreme Court, gave judgment vacating the assessments.

The Pope manufacturing company's handsome five story building in Boston was gutted by fire yesterday causing a loss of \$350,000. Nearly 2000 bicycles were burned. The Youth's Companion building and the Hoffman house were thoroughly drenched and badly damaged. Several persons were taken from the burning building by means of ladders.

President Cleveland and his guests, who were duck shooting at Widewater, on the Potomac river, yesterday returned to Washington on the light-house tender Maple shortly after 10 o'clock last night, after a successful day's shooting. The President invited Col. Waller, the owner of the blinds, and his family to lunch with him on the steamer, but circumstances prevented their accepting the invitation.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

General Baratieri, who has arrived at Massowah, admitted that he had yielded to a rash impulse in making the attack which led to the disastrous defeat of the Italian forces at Adowa.

Brazil has offered to buy the Italian cruiser Lombardia, which has been lying in Rio harbor for many weeks with yellow fever on board, over a hundred of the crew having died of the disease.

The whole of the republic of Honduras has been placed under martial law, pending the settlement of the civil revolt in Nicaragua, in which the president of Honduras has espoused the cause of the Zelaya government against the rebels.

General Weyler has issued a proclamation to soften the severity of the proclamations issued soon after his arrival in Cuba, and which will make submission easy for the insurgents captured in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, providing they promise before witnesses to be loyal to the Spanish cause.

Two hundred students of the University of Corunna, Spain, yesterday, engaged in a demonstration against the United States and burned an American flag. At Alicante the mayor and police, while dispersing a mob, were pelted with stones. In the British House of Commons Mr. Broderick, of the War Office, in response to an inquiry, said that if any English officers volunteered their services to Spain in the event of war with the United States they would be liable to the penalties of the foreign enlistment act. Mr. Balfour declared that in the case of war between Spain and the United States he did not think the former country would resort to the use of privateers to destroy American commerce. Mr. Balfour explained that there had been an acceptance by all the powers that a neutral flag covered enemies' goods, except contraband of war.

## FAIRFAX NOTES.

Mr. Lewis Peverill has purchased from Dr. Wm. Gibson the latter's farm of 105 acres, about four miles southwest of this city, for \$3,600.

Mr. H. C. Cockrell and Miss Margaret E., daughter of Harrison Saunders, all of Fairfax, were married at Keomere on the 10th by Rev. S. V. Hildebrand.

Mr. Thomas Kidwell, a former resident of Fairfax, who died Sunday last in Alexandria of pneumonia, was buried at Fairfax Courthouse on Tuesday.

A lodge of the Junior Order of Mechanics will be organized at Odd Fellows' Hall Monday night. Twenty-five of the young men of the town will join as charter members.

The Horton tract of land in Fairfax county, near Annandale, has been sold to Mr. J. M. Van Smith, of Chicago, who will at once improve it and establish his summer home there.

A call has been issued to the republicans of Fairfax county for a mass convention to be held at Fairfax Courthouse, March 30, to elect delegates to the district and State conventions.

A. J. Wheaton, the young man charged with entering Mr. Thornton's house, had another hearing before Justice Taylor and Mayor Hawhurst at Fairfax Courthouse on Monday. He was sent on to the grand jury, which meets next Monday.

At the last meeting of Falls Church Lodge of Odd Fellows Mr. George W. Hawhurst, past grand, was elected to represent the lodge in the grand lodge of the State, which meets in Charlottesville April 14. Past Grand W. M. Ellison was elected alternate.

Mr. Fenton Dove died Monday. He had been suffering for some time from an injured leg, and last week was taken to Washington, where it was amputated. As a result blood poisoning set in. Mr. Dove was an old Confederate soldier, and was one of the very few pensioned by the State of Virginia.

As anticipated in the GAZETTE Mr. R. W. Moore today published a card in the Herald withdrawing as a candidate for Congress, for reasons relating to his private business and duties.

Miss Margaret Hunter, daughter of the late Col. G. W. Hunter, died last Sunday night near Vienna. Her sister died last week.

Mrs. Lydia J. Piggott died last Sunday night near Vienna. Her sister died last week.

A forest fire burned over nearly 1000 acres of land near Grange Camp last Saturday.

The County Court, a grand jury term, meets on Monday.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Baltimore, has been elected a member of the Jefferson Davis monument board in Richmond.

Miss Helen Mark, eldest daughter of Mrs. I. Mark, and Mrs. Susan Holmes, widow of Mr. Marshall Holmes, died at Catlett recently.

In the democratic primary at Charlottesville yesterday J. Samuel McCune defeated John S. Patton, the present incumbent, for Mayor.

Professor Stone, of the McCormick Observatory, University of Virginia, ridicules the prediction of the Perrine comet striking the earth Saturday.

Miss Gettie McGuire, of Winchester, sister of Dr. Hunter McGuire, died suddenly, yesterday, at her brother's residence in Richmond, where she was on a visit.

The new board of visitors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute recently appointed by the Governor will meet at the institution Monday. It is hardly probable that the board will go into the election of officers at this meeting.

Mr. J. A. Fling, of Loudoun county, and Miss Edith Green, of Montgomery county, Md., were married at 7:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening in the parlors of the Metropolitan Hotel, in Washington. Rev. Dr. Sunderland officiated and Mr. J. M. Shryock, of this city, acted as best man.

Deserted by her husband, with a large family to support, but little work to be obtained and still less money. Mrs. Hughes, who lives over Bowers' grocery, in Roanoke, at a late hour Wednesday night swallowed an ounce of laudanum in hopes of ending her troubles. Her condition was discovered and a physician sent for, who, by persistent work with antidotes, managed to bring her to life. She was provided for by the Ladies' Union Benevolent Society.

## LETTER FROM PRINCE WILLIAM.

[Correspondence Alexandria Gazette.]

WATERFALL, Va., March 11.

Well, the long agony is over, the Maupin bill is passed and the advocates of that doubtful measure are, I presume, patting each other on the back and congratulating themselves that they have taken one step nearer heaven. Instead of doing so, however, it is my opinion that they are big with false conceptions which time will prove to be as complete a fiasco as that of the famed mountain when similarly circumstanced. I have heard somewhere that scientists proclaim that an owl's filth is the most worthless substance upon the face of this sublimity sphere, and yet I would not give an infinitesimal pinch of it for a man whose pulse did not quicken whilst gazing on a pretty woman or a handsome horse, though doubtless there are some God-forsaken specimens of humanity who are unable to appreciate either the one or the other. Virginia has always been regarded as the home of the race horse, and my earliest recollections are associated with them. My father told Col. Richard Tyler, of Prince William, the mare Stella, from which he raised Sarah, and from whose progeny (the Eolas family) Mr. Hancock, of Albemarle, has realized between seventy and eighty thousand dollars. The raising of blooded horses has been a source of great profit to the Virginia farmers, and why our Solons should imperil that business by passing any law of doubtful benefit I cannot imagine. Old Esop never exemplifies his knowledge of human nature more fully than when he wrote the fable of the dog in the manger, and it is this pernicious principle of envy, which the bountiful giver of all good has implanted in the human breast which is responsible for many things that appear on the surface and not traced to their true origin. Abraham Lincoln was doubtless actuated by the purest and most patriotic motives in his efforts to emancipate the negro; while with the vast majority of his followers the ruling course was that enumerated above. Why did the Creator so constitute man that a majority of the race should derive pleasure from seeing horses run and laying wagers thereon to increase the interest in the result if there was such a crying sin in so doing? I take pleasure in seeing horses run and in betting on the result, and my brother does not. Is that any reason for his going to work to destroy my pleasure? Surely the world is large enough for all of the human race to enjoy themselves without getting in the way of or interfering with each other. There are some things that are perfectly harmless and inoffensive unless meddled with or stirred, and if people will not let them alone, they have only themselves to blame if they are inconvenienced thereby. Those members of Congress who voted for a law prohibiting athletes from contending in trials of skill and endurance in any Territory of the United States, and then voted for precipitating the country into a bloody war, wherein countless thousands would undoubtedly have lost their lives, strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel. They were doubtless pregnant with false concepts and the verdict of posterity will doubtless be *parturient montes nascetur hidiculus mus*. Yours truly, B.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

## FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

## SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Lodge called attention to an incidental statement made yesterday by Mr. Sherman as to a communication which he (Mr. Lodge) was supposed to have had with the Secretary of State and to private papers which he was supposed to have received concerning affairs in Cuba. The statement of the Senator from Ohio was, Mr. Lodge said, an unintentional error. He had had no communication with Mr. Olney and received from him no private papers. The paper referred to was a full statement from the Spanish minister, giving the Spanish side of the question, and which was sent to the committee from the State Department, and was read to the full committee by one of its members, Mr. Frye. The reading of those papers, Mr. Lodge said, had been confidential, and had been mentioned by the Senator from Ohio simply by inadvertence.

Mr. Sherman now recalled the fact that the paper to which he had referred had come from the State Department, at the request of the committee, and had been fully read by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. Hoar commented upon these disclosures as presenting a remarkable condition of affairs; and asked whether the papers referred to ought not to be laid before the Senate.

"Certainly, in executive session," said Mr. Sherman.

"All right," said Mr. Hoar, "let the Senator from Ohio move an executive session."

Mr. Wolcott suggested that the Senate found itself in an unusual dilemma. If it were essential (he did not think it was) that Congress should act on the question of Cuba, the revenue bill, in fact, on testimony reposing in the breasts of the members of the committee on foreign relations alone—testimony which they could not divulge to the public, and could divulge only in executive session. Then the resolution and to go to the House, where there was no executive session and where the facts could never be known. The members of that body were absolutely without knowledge of a single one of the facts which the committee on foreign relations had considered, and on which it would have to vote for or against belligerency. He would be glad to have explained to him whether or not Senators were expected to yield their own judgment and conscience, and to follow the opinion (intelligently formed, no doubt) of the committee on foreign relations based upon information which could not be divulged.

Mr. Hale called for the regular order of business.

Mr. Hawley expressed a hope that there might be some declaration prepared by the committee on foreign relations in which all Senators could join with satisfaction, and he said that he would at the proper time move to insist upon the Senate's disagreement to the House substitute for the Cuban resolution and ask for a further conference.

The House bill providing for a temporary increase of the revenue was taken up in order to give Mr. Cockrell an opportunity to address the Senate in favor of free silver, which he did at length.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Payne called up and the House passed the bill to require engineers and assistant engineers on steamers sailing under American registers to be citizens of the United States.

The House also passed the tonnage tax bill, intended to repeal the reciprocal provisions of the law of 1854, which are now employed only by the vessels of Germany and the Netherlands, and to reduce the tax on vessels engaged in the coast trade between the United States and the West Indies and South America from 3 to 2 cents a ton.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Dismore was first recognized to make the closing argument in behalf of the contestee, Mr. Robbins.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

The Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 13.—There was considerable excitement here this morning. Wood Dunlap, who was declared entitled to Kaufman's seat, arrived from Lexington and it was said he would qualify. One report had it that he had already taken the oath. There was also considerable talk of an extra session being called as soon as the legislature adjourned Tuesday.

Owing to complaints about the presence of the Capitol policemen from Lexington, Sheriff Armstrong decided after a consultation with the governor to summon a posse to preserve the peace and allow the police to be withdrawn. It is said that the posse will be composed of members of a local military company.

At 11:15 o'clock the sheriff arrived at the Capitol with eight deputies. The rounds was cleared at 11:20 o'clock. Expelled Senators Walton and James were in the House.

When the sheriff and his deputies, acting on the governor's orders, went to clear the Senate cloak room they found Senator Blackburn there with a crowd. The sheriff told the Senator he could not stay, but the latter replied that the sheriff had no authority over him or any one else.

Senator Bronston, hearing of the incident, offered a resolution that the sheriff and his deputies be excluded from the Senate chamber. The mayor also ordered the sheriff out. The sheriff was then summoned before the Senate. Mr. Bronston's speech in support of his motion was a bitter denunciation of the governor. The sheriff then left the chamber, saying he would go out and get written authority from the governor, who alone was his superior as an executive officer. While he was gone the Bronston measure was referred to the committee on rules.